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**Enhancement of Stochastic Resonance Using
Optimization Theory**

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FOR THE DIRECTOR

//signed//

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Enhancement of Stochastic Resonance Using Optimization Theory *

Xingxing Wu,[†] Zhong-Ping Jiang,[‡] Daniel W. Repperger,[§] and Yi Guo[¶]

Abstract. The traditional stochastic resonance is realized by adding an optimal amount of noise, while the parameter-tuning stochastic resonance is realized by optimally tuning the system parameters. This paper reveals the possibility to further enhance the stochastic resonance effect by tuning system parameters and adding noise at the same time using optimization theory. The further improvement of the maximal normalized power norm of the bistable double-well dynamic system with white Gaussian noise input can be converted to an optimization problem with constraints on system parameters and noise intensity, which is proven to have one and only one local maximum for the Gaussian-distributed weak input signal. This result is then extended to the arbitrary weak input signal case. For the purpose of practical implementation, a fast-converging optimization algorithm to search the optimal system parameters and noise intensity is also proposed. Finally, computer simulations are performed to verify its validity and demonstrate its potential applications in signal processing.

Keywords: Optimization, Stochastic Resonance, Signal Processing

1. Introduction. Since put forward by Benzi in 1981, stochastic resonance has been increasingly attracting the interest of researchers. It is a phenomenon of certain nonlinear systems in which the synchronization between the input signal and the noise occurs when an optimal amount of additional noise is inserted into the system. In this case, the extra noise will help, rather than hinder, the performance improvement of the system by maximizing or minimizing the chosen performance measure, such as output signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), or mutual information. The concept of stochastic resonance was first proposed to address the problem of the periodically recurrent ice ages [1]. Basically, the stochastic resonance has four elements: nonlinear system, information-carrying input signal, noise, and performance measure [2]. Many kinds of nonlinear systems have demonstrated the stochastic resonance phenomena, such as static systems [3], dynamic systems [4][19], discrete systems [21], and coupled systems [4][20]. The traditional stochastic resonance requires the information-carrying signal to be weak and periodic. Now, aperiodic and suprathreshold signals can also be the input of certain stochastic resonance systems, in terms of aperiodic stochastic resonance (ASR) [5] and suprathreshold stochastic resonance (SSR) [6] respectively. For the noise, it is no

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longer limited to white Gaussian noise. It can be colored [7], or non-Gaussian noise [8]. The performance measure is adopted here in order to quantify the stochastic resonance phenomenon and describe it more exactly. For the periodic stochastic resonance, the output signal-to-noise ratio [4] is the most commonly used measure. Other measures, such as cross-correlation [9], mutual information [10], are used for describing aperiodic stochastic resonance. Over the years, stochastic resonance has found applications in many different areas, such as in physics, chemistry, biomedical science, and engineering [4][19]. The noise has been used to enhance the tactile sensation [11]. The suprathreshold stochastic resonance has been applied to cochlear implant coding [12]. One of the important applications of stochastic resonance is in signal processing, such as signal detection [13][22], signal transmission [14][15], and signal estimation [16]. For a stochastic resonance system, the chosen performance measure will reach its maximum or minimum when the synchronization between input signal and the noise occurs. In order to convert noise to a positive factor, the stochastic resonance system should be adjusted properly to maximize or minimize the performance measure, such as the signal-to-noise ratio. For traditional stochastic resonance systems, this is realized by supplementing the input with an optimal amount of additional noise [4]. Recently, it was demonstrated that the stochastic resonance effect can also be realized by tuning the system parameters to their optimal values without adding noise. This is called parameter-tuning stochastic resonance [17][23]. It is also shown that tuning system parameters is a better method in some situations than adding noise, especially when the initial noise intensity is already beyond the resonance region [18]. Among this research, either noise is added, or the system parameters are tuned, but not both. This paper will focus on investigating the possibility to further enhance the stochastic resonance effect by tuning system parameters and adding noise at the same time, based on our initial research results in [26]. This enhancement will cause the chosen performance measure to be further increased or decreased and will, in turn, have the potential to further improve the system performance.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the normalized power norm of the bistable double-well dynamic system with Gaussian-distributed weak input signal is proven to reach a higher maximum by tuning system parameters and adding noise at the same time, compared with that by either tuning system parameters or adding noise. This result will be extended to the situation with an arbitrary weak input signal in Section 3. In order to meet the high-speed requirement of some tasks, Section 4 proposes a fast-converging optimization algorithm to search the optimal system parameters and noise intensity. Section 5 will focus on verifying, via computer simulations, the improvement of the maximal normalized power norm by comparing with the traditional stochastic resonance and parameter-tuning stochastic resonance. The

potential application of this scheme in signal processing is also mentioned in this section. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper with some brief remarks.

2. Enhancement of Stochastic Resonance with Gaussian-Distributed Weak Input Signals.

In traditional stochastic resonance systems, the chosen performance measure is taken as a function of the noise intensity, while it is only taken as a function of the system parameters by fixing the noise intensity at its initial level in parameter-tuning stochastic resonance systems. In some stochastic resonance systems, the performance measure is affected by both the system parameters and the noise intensity. This, however, does not necessarily mean that it is possible to enhance the stochastic resonance effect by tuning the system parameters and adding noise at the same time. We have demonstrated this in [26]. Now, we will examine the interesting situation where the stochastic resonance can be further enhanced by tuning the system parameters and adding noise at the same time.

In this paper, we will choose the nonlinear bistable double-well dynamic system as the stochastic resonance system. This is a typical stochastic resonance system which has been extensively used in the work of others [2][4][9][19]. As shown in our literature, the bistable double-well system has found several applications in signal processing. In [27], it is used to amplify the coherent signals. As a nonlinear filter, it is also used to recover the multi-frequency signals corrupted by noise [17]. Reducing the bit-error rate (BER) of the binary signal transmission is another application of this system [28].

In [9], the aperiodic stochastic resonance (ASR) was demonstrated in the following nonlinear bistable double-well dynamic system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \xi(t), \quad (1)$$

where $U(x) = -[A - S(t)]x^2/2 + x^4/4$ is the symmetric potential function with a fluctuating barrier. A is taken as a positive system parameter in this paper and is used to shift the input signal. $S(t)$ is the input signal with zero-mean average. $\xi(t)$ is white Gaussian noise with zero mean and an autocorrelation of $\langle \xi(t)\xi(s) \rangle = 2D\delta(t-s)$. The angular brackets denote the ensemble average.

The performance measures chosen to describe this aperiodic stochastic resonance are cross-correlation measures (power norm C_0 and normalized power norm C_1) defined as follows [9]

$$C_0 = \max\{\overline{S(t)R(t+\tau)}\}, \quad (2)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{C_0}{[\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2} \{ [\overline{R(t) - R(t-\tau)}]^2 \}^{1/2}}, \quad (3)$$

where $S(t)$ is the input signal. $R(t)$ is the system response characterized by mean transition rate of the system. The overbar denotes an average over time. τ is a time lag.

Usually, there is no explicit expression for the power norm. If the input signal is weak, (i.e., $\overline{S(t)^2} \ll A^2$), and is a Gaussian distribution, the ensemble averaged power norm $\langle C_0 \rangle$ and the ensemble averaged normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$ can be approximated by [9]

$$\langle C_0 \rangle \simeq Q_0 \Delta_0 \exp[-\Theta_0 + \Delta_0^2 \overline{S^2(t)}/2] \overline{S^2(t)}, \quad (4)$$

$$\langle C_1 \rangle \simeq \frac{\Delta_0 [\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2}}{(\exp[\Delta_0^2 \overline{S^2(t)}] - 1 + \sigma(D) Q_0^{-2} \exp[2\Theta_0 - \Delta_0^2 \overline{S^2(t)}])^{1/2}}, \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(D) &= K_1 \langle \overline{R(t)} \rangle, \quad \langle \overline{R(t)} \rangle \simeq Q_0 \exp[-\Theta_0 + \Delta_0^2 \overline{S^2(t)}/2], \\ Q_0 &= K_0 A / \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad \Theta_0 = A^2 / 4D, \quad \Delta_0 = A / 2D. \end{aligned}$$

According to [9], the parameter K_0 is used to account for normalization factors in the construction of the mean transition rate. The parameter K_1 is used for the estimation of the noise-induced variance $\sigma(D)$. In this paper, we will set them to the same constant values as in [9], i.e., $K_0 = 1$, $K_1 = 0.019$.

If the system parameter A is fixed, the normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$ will reach its maximal value when an optimal amount of noise is added into this nonlinear system [9]. We will now investigate whether the stochastic resonance effect of this system can be further enhanced by tuning the system parameters and adding noise at the same time. This is in fact a problem of checking whether the optimization problem of maximizing $\langle C_1 \rangle$ with the constraints on both the system parameters and noise intensity has a local maximizer. The computer simulations, however, show that this constrained optimization problem has no local maximizer for some weak input signals. So two additional parameters are introduced into the system and the new system equation becomes

$$\tau_a \dot{x}(t) = [A - S(t)]x(t) - \frac{x^3(t)}{X_b^2} + \xi(t), \quad (6)$$

where τ_a is a positive system parameter affecting the system response time and X_b is a positive system parameter affecting the barrier height of its potential function.

For the system described by (6), its potential function is

$$U(x) = -[A - S(t)]\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4X_b^2}. \quad (7)$$

If $\tau_a = 1$, the ensemble-averaged escape rate is expressed as [9]

$$\langle R(t) \rangle \simeq \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{U''(x_{min})|U''(x_{max})|} \exp\left[\frac{U(x_{min}) - U(x_{max})}{D}\right], \quad (8)$$

where U is the potential function, x_{min} is one of the local minimizers and x_{max} is the local maximizer of the potential function.

Using the method of [9], similar to (5), we derive the approximation expression of $\langle C_1 \rangle$ for system (6)

$$\langle C_1 \rangle \simeq \frac{\Delta s}{(\exp[\Delta^2 s^2] - 1 + K_1 Q^{-1} \exp[c\tau_a \Delta Q - s^2 \Delta^2 / 2])^{1/2}}, \quad (9)$$

where

$$Q = \frac{K_0 A}{\sqrt{2}\tau_a \pi}, \quad \Theta = \frac{\tau_a X_b^2 A^2}{4D} = c\tau_a \Delta Q, \quad \Delta = \frac{\tau_a X_b^2 A}{2D}, \quad s = [\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2}, \quad c = \sqrt{2}\pi/2K_0.$$

We will choose the normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$ as the objective function to be maximized, because it emphasizes the similarity between the input and the system output and can still predict its real shape even when the noise intensity is outside its validity range [9]. The enhancement of stochastic resonance can then be converted to finding the local maximizer of the following optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \langle C_1 \rangle, \\ & \text{subject to: } \overline{S(t)^2} \ll A^2, \quad A > 0, \quad D_0 \leq D \leq D_1 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The constraint $\overline{S(t)^2} \ll A^2$ comes from the requirement of weak input signals. The system parameter A is positive. We assume that the noise cannot be removed from the system, so the noise intensity D cannot be less than its initial value D_0 . Of course, it cannot be arbitrarily large either.

Both A and D will be taken as the optimization parameters for this optimization problem (10), while τ_a and X_b are taken as the supporting parameters to ensure this constrained optimization problem has local maximizer as shown later. To simplify the derivation and calculation, the direct optimization parameters of (10) are Δ and Q , from which the values of A and D can be calculated.

In order to prove that the constrained optimization problem (10) has a local maximizer, we will first consider the following unconstrained optimization problem

$$\max \langle C_1 \rangle. \quad (11)$$

Proposition 1 *The first-order necessary condition for the local maximizer of unconstrained optimization problem (11) has one and only one solution (Q^*, Δ^*) .*

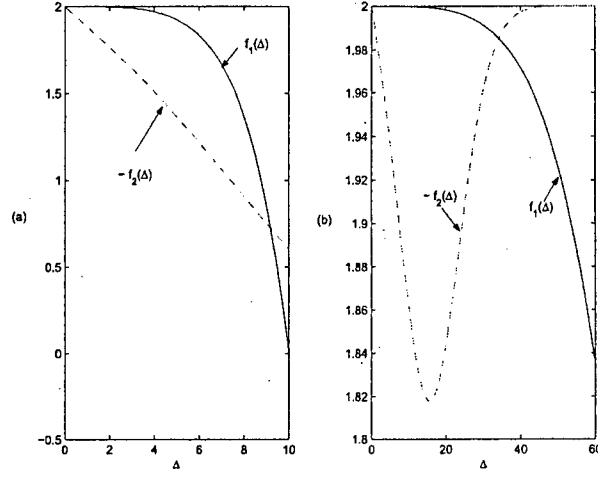


Figure 1: $f_1(\Delta)$ and $-f_2(\Delta)$ (a) $\tau_a = 1, s = 0.1$ (b) $\tau_a = 1, s = 0.1$

Proof. According to the first-order necessary condition for the local maximizer of (11), we have

$$\frac{\partial \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q} = 0. \quad (12)$$

From (12), we can derive $Q^{-1} = c\tau_a\Delta$, and also

$$(2 - 2s^2\Delta^2)\exp[s^2\Delta^2] - 2 + c\tau_a K_1(\Delta + s^2\Delta^3)\exp[1 - s^2\Delta^2/2] = 0. \quad (13)$$

Let

$$f(\Delta) = (2 - 2s^2\Delta^2)\exp[s^2\Delta^2] - 2 + c\tau_a K_1(\Delta + s^2\Delta^3)\exp[1 - s^2\Delta^2/2]. \quad (14)$$

We have

$$f'(\Delta) = (-4s^2\Delta - 4s^4\Delta^3)\exp[s^2\Delta^2] + c\tau_a K_1(1 + 2s^2\Delta^2 - s^4\Delta^4)\exp[1 - s^2\Delta^2/2]. \quad (15)$$

From (14) and (15), we know that $f(0) = 0$ and $f(+\infty) = -\infty$. $f'(\Delta)$ will be positive, if $\Delta \rightarrow 0^+$. Based on these, we can conclude the first-order necessary condition has at least one positive solution (Δ^*, Q^*) .

Let

$$f_1(\Delta) = (2 - 2s^2\Delta^2)\exp[s^2\Delta^2], \quad (16)$$

$$f_2(\Delta) = c\tau_a K_1\Delta(1 + s^2\Delta^2)\exp[1 - s^2\Delta^2/2] - 2. \quad (17)$$

$f_1(\Delta)$ will decrease monotonically to $-\infty$ as $\Delta \rightarrow +\infty$, starting from $f_1(0) = 2$. $f_2(\Delta)$ will first increase from -2, and then decrease to zero. From the special characteristics of $f_1(\Delta)$ and $f_2(\Delta)$, it follows readily that the first-order necessary condition can only has one positive solution.

Changing the values of τ_a and s which are positive can only affect the values of Q^* and Δ^* . It will not affect the property that the necessary condition has one and only one solution. This can be shown in Fig. 1

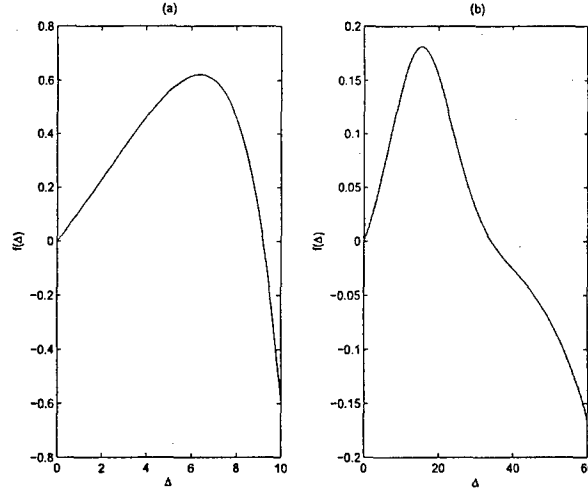


Figure 2: $f(\Delta)$ (a) $\tau_a = 1, s = 0.1$ (b) $\tau_a = 0.1, s = 0.01$

to Fig.2.

Proposition 2 *The system parameter τ_a can be used to continuously adjust the value of Δ^* satisfying the first-order necessary condition for the local maximizer of (11).*

Proof. $f_2(\Delta)$, but not $f_1(\Delta)$, is affected by the system parameter τ_a . From the special characteristics of these two functions, we can find out that the increase of τ_a value will also increase the value of Δ^* satisfying (13). If τ_a is getting close to zero, Δ^* will also approach zero. This means the value of Δ^* can be adjusted continuously by changing τ_a . This completes the proof of this proposition.

Proposition 3 *The unconstrained optimization problem (11) has one and only one local maximizer when the input is weak ($s \ll 1$) and the values of system parameters τ_a and X_b are chosen properly.*

Proof. We need to prove that the only solution (Δ^*, Q^*) of the first-order necessary condition will also satisfy the second-order sufficient condition for a local maximizer, that is, the Hessian matrix is negative definite at the point (Δ^*, Q^*) .

At the point (Δ^*, Q^*) , we can get

$$\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta^2} = \frac{-2s^3 \Delta^{*2} [s \Delta^* \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] + c\tau_a K_1 (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{4})] \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}]}{(\exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 1 + K_1 Q^{*-1} \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}])^{3/2}}, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q^2} = \frac{-c^3 \tau_a^3 s K_1 \Delta^{*4}}{2(\exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 1 + K_1 Q^{*-1} \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}])^{3/2}}, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta \partial Q} = \frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q \partial \Delta} = \frac{-c^2 \tau_a^2 s K_1 \Delta^{*2} \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}]}{2(\exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 1 + K_1 Q^{*-1} \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}])^{3/2}}. \quad (20)$$

The numerator of $\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta^2}$ can be proven to be negative for the weak input signal ($s \ll 1$), i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} & -2s^2 \Delta^{*2} \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 2c\tau_a s K_1 \Delta^* (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{4}) \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}] \\ & = -2\exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] + 2 - c\tau_a K_1 \Delta^* [1 - s + s^2 \Delta^{*2} (1 + \frac{s}{2})] \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}] \\ & \simeq -2s^2 \Delta^{*2} \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] < 0. \end{aligned}$$

From (18), (19), and (20), it follows that $\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q^2}$, and $\frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta \partial Q}$ are all negative at $\Delta = \Delta^*$, and $Q = Q^*$.

The Hessian matrix of the optimization problem (11) is defined as

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta \partial Q} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q \partial \Delta} & \frac{\partial^2 \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

At the point (Δ^*, Q^*) , the determinant value of this Hessian matrix is

$$\frac{2 \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 2 + c\tau_a K_1 (\Delta^* - \frac{1}{s\Delta^*} + s^2 \Delta^{*3}) \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}]}{4(\exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 1 + K_1 Q^{*-1} \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}])^3}. \quad (21)$$

According to Proposition 2, the requirement $s\Delta^{*2} \gg 1$ can be satisfied by properly adjusting the system parameter τ_a value. In this situation, the determinant value will be positive, because of

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 2 + c\tau_a K_1 (\Delta^* - \frac{1}{s\Delta^*} + s^2 \Delta^{*3}) \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}] \\ & \simeq 2 \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] - 2 + c\tau_a K_1 (\Delta^* + s^2 \Delta^{*3}) \exp[1 - \frac{s^2 \Delta^{*2}}{2}] \\ & = 2s^2 \Delta^{*2} \exp[s^2 \Delta^{*2}] > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, its denominator is positive. From the standard test on negative-definiteness of a symmetric matrix, it follows that the Hessian matrix is negative definite. This completes the proof of Proposition 3.

Proposition 4 *The constrained optimization problem (10) with weak input signal ($s \ll 1$) has one and only one local maximizer, if the system parameters τ_a and X_b are chosen properly.*

Proof. From (9), we can get $A^* = 2/\Delta^*$. The constraint $(A^*)^2 \gg s^2$ will be satisfied if $s^2(\Delta^*)^2 \ll 4$. Combined with the requirements $s(\Delta^*)^2 \gg 1$ and $s \ll 1$ used for the derivation of the above propositions, all the constraints on the system parameter will be met, if τ_a value is chosen properly such that

$$s \ll s^2(\Delta^*)^2 \ll 4. \quad (22)$$

Also, D^* will be greater than D_0 and less than D_1 for the properly chosen parameter X_b , because of $D^* = \tau_a X_b^2 / \Delta^{*2}$.

From these, we prove that the one and only one local maximizer of the unconstrained optimization problem (11) will also be the one and only one local maximizer of the constrained optimization problem (10) for the weak input signal ($s \ll 1$), when the values of τ_a and X_b are chosen properly.

Obviously, the only local maximizer of (10) is also its global maximizer. This completes the proof of this proposition.

According to the above propositions, the normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$ of the bistable double-well system with Gaussian-distributed weak input signal can be maximized by tuning system parameter A and adding noise at the same time and will reach a higher maximal value compared with that by only tuning the system parameter or by only adding noise.

3. Enhancement of Stochastic Resonance with Arbitrary Weak Input Signals. The above propositions are derived under the assumption of Gaussian-distributed weak input signal. Now, we will prove that all these propositions can be extended to the case with arbitrary weak input signals.

Under the condition of $\Delta^2 \overline{S(t)^2} \ll 1$, the normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$ can be approximated by

$$\langle C_1 \rangle \simeq \frac{\Delta s}{(\Delta^2 s^2 + \frac{\Delta^4 s^4}{2} + \frac{K_1}{Q}(1 - \frac{\Delta^2 s^2}{2} + \frac{\Delta^4 s^4}{8})\exp[c\tau_a Q\Delta])^{1/2}}. \quad (23)$$

The related constrained optimization problem is then changed to

$$\max \langle C_1 \rangle, \quad (24)$$

$$\text{subject to: } A > 0, s^2 \ll A^2, \Delta^2 s^2 \ll 1, D_0 \leq D \leq D_1.$$

To prove Proposition 1, the following can be derived from the first-order necessary condition for a local maximizer of the optimization problem (11) with the new $\langle C_1 \rangle$ expression (23):

$$c\tau_a\Delta Q=1, \quad (25)$$

$$-s^4\Delta^3 + c\tau_a eK_1(1 + s^2\Delta^2/2 - 3s^4\Delta^4/8) = 0. \quad (26)$$

From this, the Proposition 1 and Proposition 2 can be proven in the similar way as before.

In order to prove Proposition 3, the following can be determined if the constraint $s^2\Delta^{*2} \ll 1$ is satisfied by adjusting τ_a properly

$$-c\tau_a eK_1 s^2\Delta^{*2} + s^2\Delta^*(-4 + 2s^2\Delta^{*2}) - c\tau_a eK_1 s^2\Delta^{*2}(2 - 3s^2\Delta^{*2}/4) < 0, \quad (27)$$

$$\text{and} \quad -s^4\Delta^4/8 + (-1 + s^2\Delta^{*2}/2) < 0. \quad (28)$$

From these, $\frac{\partial^2(C_1)}{\partial\Delta^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2(C_1)}{\partial Q^2}$, and $\frac{\partial^2(C_1)}{\partial\Delta\partial Q}$ are all proven to be negative at $\Delta = \Delta^*$, and $Q = Q^*$.

For (23), the numerator of its Hessian matrix determinant value can be simplified, at $\Delta = \Delta^*$ and $Q = Q^*$, as

$$\begin{aligned} & s^4\Delta^{*3}(2 - 2s^2\Delta^{*2}) + c\tau_a eK_1 s^4\Delta^{*4}(\frac{14}{8} - \frac{9s^2\Delta^{*2}}{8}) \\ & + (s^4\Delta^{*3} + \frac{3c\tau_a eK_1 s^4\Delta^{*4}}{8} - \frac{c\tau_a eK_1 s^2\Delta^{*2}}{2}) + \frac{s^8\Delta^{*7}}{2} + \frac{15c\tau_a eK_1 s^8\Delta^{*8}}{64}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

If $s^2\Delta^{*2} \ll 1$, this numerator value will be positive. Similarly, Proposition 3 is proven to hold for this optimization problem (24).

The constraint $s^2 \ll A^{*2}$ will be satisfied if $s^2\Delta^{*2} \ll 1$ is met by properly adjusting τ_a , because of $A^* = 2/\Delta^*$. The Proposition 4 is hereby proved for the optimization problem (24).

4. Optimization Algorithms. The constrained optimization problem (24) has no closed-form solution. The optimization algorithm should be developed to search the optimal system parameter and the optimal noise intensity. In order to meet the high-speed requirement of some tasks, a fast-converging optimization algorithm is proposed for (24) with an arbitrary weak input signal in this paper.

Proposition 5 *The Newton's method for solving nonlinear equations can be used to search the optimal parameters of the constrained optimization problem (24) with a local Q-quadratic convergence, if the initial value, τ_a and X_b values are properly chosen.*

Proof. According to Proposition 4, the constrained optimization problem (24) has one and only one local maximizer (Δ^*, Q^*) which satisfies the equations (25) and (26), if τ_a and X_b values are chosen properly. In this case, the optimal parameters (A^*, D^*) can be obtained by solving the nonlinear equation (26).

Let

$$f_3(\Delta) = -s^4\Delta^3 + c\tau_a eK_1(1 + s^2\Delta^2/2 - 3s^4\Delta^4/8). \quad (30)$$

$\nabla f_3(\Delta^*)$ will be non-singular in this case. According to the standard arguments from [25], the Newton's method can be used to solve (26) with a local Q-quadratic convergence, if the initial value Δ_0 is sufficiently close to Δ^* .

Based on Proposition 5, our proposed optimization algorithm will first estimate the initial Δ_0 value which will be sufficiently close to its optimal value Δ^* , then the standard Newton algorithm will be called to search the optimal value. The algorithm is divided into two cases. In the first case, only A and D are adjustable, while the system parameters τ_a and X_b are given beforehand. Their values will ensure the existence of the local maximizer for the constrained optimization problem (24). In the second case, the system parameters τ_a and X_b should also be optimized.

Case 1:

In order to estimate the initial values for different input signals, a table is constructed which describes the relationship between the input signal average amplitude value $s = [\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2}$ and the optimal value Δ^* related to this input. In order to construct the table, we can first select a series of signal average amplitude values. Usually, these values divide the signal average amplitude range evenly. For each signal average amplitude s value, the related optimal value Δ^* satisfying (26) can be obtained off-line using the standard Newton algorithm. Then, the pair (s, Δ^*) can be inserted into the table. If the algorithm is implemented in software, the table can be represented by a one-dimensional array. For any given input, the related initial value Δ_0 can then be estimated based on the information provided by this table, such as using interpolation. It will be sufficiently close to its optimal value to ensure the required convergence speed, if the table is constructed properly. Algorithm 1 is the optimization algorithm for the first case.

Algorithm 1:

Step 1:

Calculate the average amplitude $s = [\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2}$ for the given input signal;

Step 2:

Estimate initial Δ_0 , using the constructed table;

Step 3:

Solve (26) using standard Newton algorithm [25];

Step 4:

Calculate A^* and D^* , then stop.

Case 2:

In this case, system parameters τ_a and X_b are unknown and should be optimized for the constrained optimization problem (24). Here, we also assume $\tau_a X_b^2$ is a properly chosen constant which ensures the existence of the local maximizer of (24). The equation (23) reveals that the smaller the τ_a value is, the larger the $\langle C_1 \rangle$ will be if other parameters are fixed. This means that there will be no local maximizer for parameter τ_a . Also, a smaller τ_a value will generate a smaller Δ^* satisfying (26) and make it easier to satisfy the requirement of $\Delta^{*2}s^2 \ll 1$. Too small τ_a value, however, will make it difficult to satisfy the constraints on noise intensity, because of $D^* = \tau_a X_b^2 / \Delta^{*2}$. For a given input signal, there will be a region for τ_a value in which the constrained optimization problem (24) will have a local maximizer. The optimal τ_a value will take the extremum. In the following algorithm, we will take the smallest τ_a value as its optimal value, which will ensure the existence of the local maximizer.

Similarly, tables will be constructed to increase this algorithm's convergence speed. Case 2 will have two tables. The first one describes the relationship of Δ^* with input signal average amplitude s and system parameter τ_a . The second one describes the relationship between input signal average amplitude s and τ_a^* which is the optimal value under this definition related to this input signal. For the first table, we will first select a series of (s, τ_a) values. For each pair (s, τ_a) , the related Δ^* satisfying (26) can be calculated off-line using standard Newton algorithm. Then the pair (s, τ_a, Δ^*) is inserted into table one. For the second table, a series of input average amplitude values should also be chosen first. The related optimal value τ_a^* can be obtained off-line. The pair (s, τ_a^*) is then inserted into table two. If the algorithm is implemented in software, table one can be represented by a two-dimensional array, and table two is represented by a one-dimensional array.

For a given input signal, the optimal τ_a^* value can be estimated based on the information provided by table two. It will then be used to estimate Δ_0 from table one which will be used as the initial value to solve (26) by Newton algorithm. Both of the estimations can be performed using related interpolation algorithms. The optimal values of Δ^* , A^* and D^* will then be evaluated to decide how τ_a value should be changed for next loop. If $\Delta^{*2}s^2 \ll 1$ or $D^* \geq D_0$ is not satisfied, τ_a value will then be decreased. If $D^* \leq D_1$ is not met, its value will be increased instead. The detailed algorithm is shown in Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2:

Step 1:

Calculate $s = [\overline{S^2(t)}]^{1/2}$, set $x_0 = 0$, $y_0 = +\infty$;

Step 2:

Estimate τ_a^* , take it as the initial value τ_{a0} ;

Step 3:

Estimate the initial value Δ_0 ;

Step 4:

Solve (26) using standard Newton algorithm [25];

Step 5:

If τ_{ak} is too large:

$$y_{k+1} = \tau_{ak}, x_{k+1} = x_k, \tau_{a(k+1)} = \frac{(x_{k+1} + y_{k+1})}{2}$$

else:

$$y_{k+1} = y_k, x_{k+1} = \tau_{ak}$$

if $y_{k+1} = +\infty$:

$$\tau_{a(k+1)} = 2\tau_{ak}$$

else:

$$\tau_{a(k+1)} = (x_{k+1} + y_{k+1})/2$$

Step 6:

If $|\tau_{a(k+1)} - \tau_{ak}| < \epsilon$:

If all constraints are satisfied

Calculate A^* , and D^* , then stop.

else

No optimal solution

else:

Go back to *Step 3*

In the above algorithm, the condition "too large" means $D < D_1$. In addition, the "no optimal solution" problem can be solved by adjusting $\tau_a X_b^2$ value properly.

The above algorithms are used to search the optimal values of system parameter A and noise intensity D at the same time. In this algorithm, the nonlinear equation (26) should be solved to obtain the optimal value Δ^* . It will have no overhead, compared with the algorithms which are used to search either the optimal value of system parameter A or the optimal value of the noise intensity D . If only the noise intensity is adjustable and the value of system parameter A is fixed, the optimization algorithm for (24) will only search the optimal value D^* to maximize $\langle C_1 \rangle$. From (9), we can find that Q will be constant and $\langle C_1 \rangle$ will be the function of Δ . From the necessary condition for a local maximizer $\frac{\partial \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial \Delta} = 0$, we can get a nonlinear

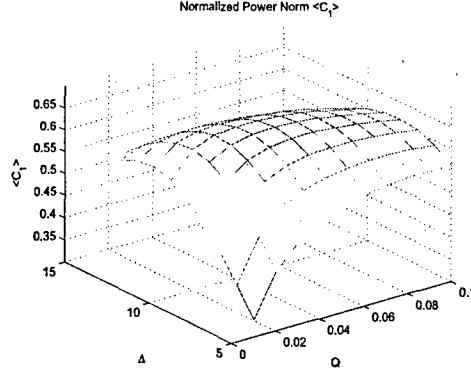


Figure 3: Normalized Power Norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$

equation similar to (26). The optimal value Δ^* can be obtained by solving this equation. From Δ^* , we can get the optimal noise intensity D^* . Similarly, if only the system parameter A is adjustable and the noise intensity D is fixed, the optimization algorithm for (24) will only search the optimal value A^* to maximize the $\langle C_1 \rangle$. Also from (9), we can notice that $\langle C_1 \rangle$ will be the function of Q . From the necessary condition for a local maximizer $\frac{\partial \langle C_1 \rangle}{\partial Q} = 0$, we can also get a nonlinear equation similar to (26) from which the optimal value Q^* can be calculated. The optimal value A^* will in turn be obtained. From above analysis, we can conclude that the optimization algorithm for searching both A^* and D^* will have the same complexity as that for searching either A^* or D^* . The only difference is the nonlinear equation which needs to be solved.

5. Simulations. Computer simulations are performed to verify the above propositions and demonstrate the improvement of the maximal normalized power norm $\langle C_1 \rangle$, compared with that by only tuning the system parameter and that by only adding noise. Figure 3 shows that the constrained optimization problem (24) has the local maximizer. Figure 4 compares the maximal $\langle C_1 \rangle$ reached by three different methods: (1) only adjusting system parameter A while letting $D = 0.1$ (2) only adjusting noise intensity D while letting $A = 1$ (3) tuning system parameter A and adjusting the noise intensity D at the same time. From this figure, we can see the enhancement of stochastic resonance effect by this scheme.

Also, computer simulations are performed to reveal its potential application in weak signal recovery. The enhancement of the stochastic resonance effect mentioned above means the similarity between the input signal and the output of the bistable double-well dynamic system with white Gaussian noise input is enhanced. The system output will carry more information about the weak input signal, if it is used for the weak signal recovery. This will make it easier to recover the weak input signal from the noisy system output. Figure 5 is the simulation model. In this model, A , a , and b are the system parameters and $a = 1/\tau_a$, $b = 1/(\tau_a X_b^2)$.

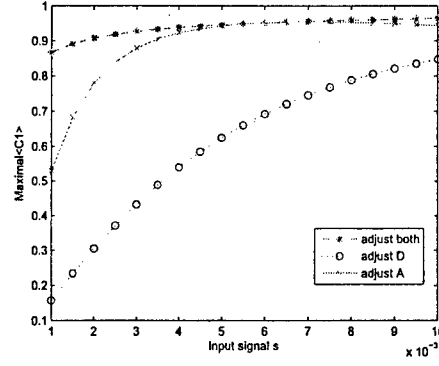


Figure 4: Comparison of Maximal $\langle C_1 \rangle$

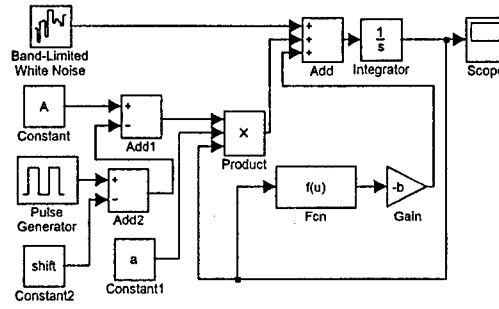


Figure 5: Simulation Model

The noise intensity D will affect the output of the White Noise block. The Constant block with value "shift" is used to shift the average value of the input pulse to zero. The User-Defined Functions block $f(u)$ is used to generate x^3 . Figure 6 is the original weak input signal and the white noise. The system outputs under different system parameter values and different noise intensity are shown in Figure 7. From this simulation, it is obvious that the similarity between input and output, or the input signal information carried by the system output, is greatly affected by the choices of the system parameters and noise intensity. The weak input signal can be better recovered from the noisy system output when the system parameter values and noise intensity are chosen properly.

6. Conclusion. This paper explicitly reveals that it is possible to further enhance the stochastic resonance effect of the bistable double-well dynamic system with white Gaussian noise input by tuning system parameters and adding noise at the same time. The fast-converging optimization algorithm introduced

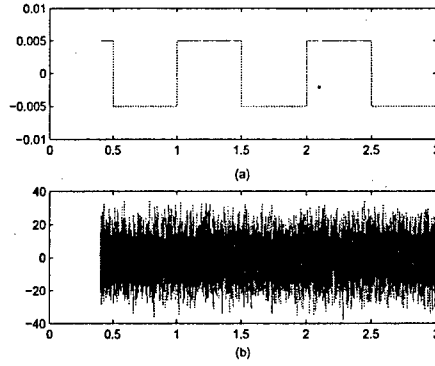


Figure 6: Input Signal and Noise (a) input signal (b) white noise

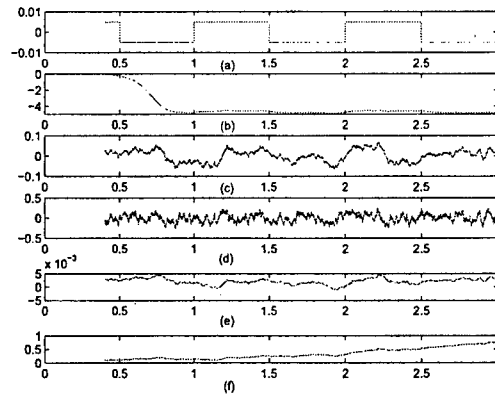


Figure 7: System Output for Different Parameter Values (a) original input signal (b) $A=0.11$, $a=100$, $b=0.5$, $D=0.01$ (c) $A=1$, $a=0.08$, $b=3600$, $D=0.01$ (d) $A=1$, $a=0.08$, $b=3600$, $D=1$ (e) $A=1$, $a=0.08$, $b=3600$, $D=0.00001$ (f) $A=1$, $a=1$, $b=1$, $D=0.01$

enables this scheme to be applied into applications with high-speed requirements. The enhancement of stochastic resonance effect means the enhancement of the similarity between the input signal and system output. This will help the weak signal recovery from the noisy system output. Our future work will be directed at extending the initial results of the applications of this scheme in signal processing.

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